



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/788,762	02/27/2004	William Robert Haas	200300341-1	9282
22879	7590	04/03/2008	EXAMINER	
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION FORT COLLINS, CO 80527-2400			HENN, TIMOTHY J	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2622	
			NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			04/03/2008	ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

JERRY.SHORMA@HP.COM
mkraft@hp.com
ipa.mail@hp.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/788,762	Applicant(s) HAAS ET AL.
	Examiner Timothy J. Henn	Art Unit 2622

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 January 2008.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-25 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-3 and 5-25 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 27 February 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/06)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 19 January 2008 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.
4. Claims 1-3 and 5-11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. Claims 1-3 and 5-11 claim a "processor-readable medium comprising processor-executable instructions", however this arrangement does not necessarily define any structural and functional interrelationships between the instructions and a computer device which would allow the functionality of the instructions to be realized.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.
6. Claim 1-3 and 5-25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miller et al. (US 6,879,342) in view of Sheasby et al. (US 6,743,094).

[claim 1]

Regarding claim 1, Miller discloses a processor-executable instructions (i.e. software) configured for scrolling a number of images across a display screen (c. 3, I. 52 - c. 4, I. 46; Figures 5-7). While Miller discloses scrolling images, Miller does not disclose locking an image and scrolling images behind the locked image wherein the locked image partially covers the scrolling images as claimed.

Sheasby discloses a system which allows direct comparison between a locked images and images which are being viewed (Figures 4-9). The system of Sheasby includes a "locked" source image (Figure 8, Item 50) which partially overlaps the image being viewed (Figure 8) so that the images can be directly compared and editing of the viewed image can be performed (c. 6, II. 45-53). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow for locking an image and displaying the locked image over the scrolling images of Miller so that the locked image and scrolling images maybe directly compared so that an operator can determine editing processes to be performed.

The examiner notes that software as described by Miller is inherently stored on a "processor-readable medium" as claimed to allow the processor to read the instructions

and carry out the tasks described.

[claim 2]

Regarding claim 2, Miller discloses instructions for varying the speed of the scrolling (i.e. an acceleration button 25; c. 6, ll. 46-65).

[claim 3]

Regarding claim 3, Miller discloses instructions for fast-forward scrolling, slowing the scrolling, reverse scrolling, pausing the scrolling and resuming the scrolling (i.e. scrolling left or right in combination with the acceleration button (Figures 5-7; c. 6, ll. 46-65).

[claim 5]

Regarding claim 5, Sheasby discloses instructions for locking an image at a justified position at one edge of the display screens (Figure 8 and 9).

[claim 6]

Regarding claim 6, Sheasby discloses selecting an image to be locked (Figure 4), and further discloses that a locked image can be chosen from multiple sources (e.g. c. 6, l. 45 - c. 7, l. 3). Therefore, it would be obvious to include instructions for locking a new image (i.e. unlocking the old image and choosing a new image as the source image) so that the scrolling images can be compared to images from difference sources.

[claim 7]

Regarding claim 7, Miller discloses instructions for altering the number of images being scrolled across the display screen (Figure 7; c. 7, ll. 44-65).

[claims 8 and 9]

Regarding claims 8 and 9, Miller does not disclose instructions for driving an external display screen with the digital camera such that multiple images are scrolled across the external display screen as claimed. Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to include external display driving functions in digital cameras so that a user or users may view the images stored on the digital camera on a larger screen, such as televisions, wide screen high definition televisions and computer monitors, than is provided in the digital camera. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include display driving instructions as claimed to drive an external display to allow users to scroll images stored on the camera of Miller on a larger screen to allow for easier viewing of the images.

[claim 10]

Regarding claim 10, Miller discloses scrolling in a direction from left to right or from right to left across the display screen (Figures 5-7; c. 6, ll. 47-65). Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art to provide vertical scrolling options in addition to horizontal scrolling options to allow for increased flexibility in how data is scrolled across a screen. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include vertical scrolling options (i.e. top to bottom or bottom to top) to allow the user to scroll more data across the screen in a more flexible

manner.

[claim 11]

Regarding claim 11, Miller discloses scrolling images in sequence from left to right or right to left (Figures 5-7; c. 6, ll. 47-65). The examiner notes that in the case of two images being stored on the device of Miller, either left to right or right to left scrolling will correspond to the case of presenting the images beginning the a most recently captured image and progressing toward a least recently captured image as claimed.

[claim 12]

Regarding claim 12, see the rejection of claim 12 above and note that Miller discloses the use of the disclosed scrolling system in a digital camera (Figure 1; c. 1, l. 36 - c. 2, l. 7).

[claim 13]

Regarding claim 13, Miller discloses a method comprising: capturing images with a digital camera and storing the images in a memory of the digital camera (Figure 1; c. 3, l. 52 - c. 4, l. 46); and displaying the images as a scrolling slideshow on the display screen of the digital camera (Figures 5-7). While Miller discloses scrolling images, Miller does not disclose locking an image and scrolling images behind the locked image wherein the locked image partially covers the scrolling images as claimed.

Sheasby discloses a system which allows direct comparison between a locked images and images which are being viewed (Figures 4-9). The system of Sheasby includes a "locked" source image (Figure 8, Item 50) which partially overlaps the image being viewed (Figure 8) so that the images can be directly compared and editing of the

viewed image can be performed (c. 6, ll. 45-53). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow for locking an image and displaying the locked image over the scrolling images of Miller (i.e. locking an image and simultaneously scrolling other images) so that the locked image and scrolling images maybe directly compared so that an operator can determine editing processes to be performed.

[claim 14]

Regarding claim 14, see claim 3 above.

[claim 15]

Regarding claim 15, see claim 5 above.

[claim 16]

Regarding claim 16, see claim 8.

[claim 17]

Regarding claim 17, Miller disclose a digital camera (Figure 1) comprising: a display screen (Figure 1, Item 14); captured images (Figure 1, Item 8; c. 3, ll. 52-64) and a scrolling slideshow module configured to scroll the captured images across the display screen thereby performing a scrolling slideshow (Figure 1, Item 6 and Figures 5-7). Sheasby discloses a system which allows direct comparison between a locked images and images which are being viewed (Figures 4-9). The system of Sheasby includes a "locked" source image (Figure 8, Item 50) which partially overlaps the image being viewed (Figure 8) so that the images can be directly compared and editing of the viewed image can be performed (c. 6, ll. 45-53). Therefore, it would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to allow for locking an image and displaying the locked image

over the scrolling images of Miller (i.e. locking an image and simultaneously scrolling other images) so that the locked image and scrolling images maybe directly compared so that an operator can determine editing processes to be performed.

[claim 18]

Regarding claim 18, Miller discloses features including pause (i.e. stopping an image in a non-right or non-left justified position), resume, speed, direction (Figures 5-7 and c. 6, l. 46 - c. 8, l. 18). Further note that Sheasby discloses locking and unlocking images, see the rejection of claim 6 above.

[claim 19]

Regarding claim 19, Miller discloses a controller configured to manipulate the scrolling control features (c. 6, ll. 46-65).

[claim 20]

Regarding claim 20, Miller discloses either an internal memory or an external memory for storing the images (Figure 1, Item 8; c. 3, ll. 55-59).

[claims 21 and 23]

Regarding claims 21 and 23, see the rejection of claim 8 above and note that in order to be displayed on an external display, the images must be formatted (i.e. converted to a proper signal) so that they can be output to the external display.

[claims 22 and 24]

Regarding claims 22 and 24, see claims 17 and 18 above.

[claim 25]

Regarding claim 25, Miller discloses means for increasing and decreasing the number of images being scrolled across the display screen (Figure 7; c. 7, ll. 44-65).

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Timothy J. Henn whose telephone number is (571)272-7310. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 11-7.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Lin Ye can be reached on (571) 272-7372. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Timothy J Henn/
Examiner, Art Unit 2622
3/26/2008